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FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE NEW BOLT.

The instability of the political platform on which Mr. Greeley at present stands is evidenced in the flurry and the consternation which the card of half a dozen Liberal Republicans, headed by Carl Schurz, calling for a coalition in New York on Thursday next, of the opposition elements to the Administration, has occasioned among the ex-Admiral's friends and admirers. The movement is regarded not so much as an opposition to Gen. Grant as an opposition to Mr. Greeley. It is construed to mean no more than a blow at Philadelphia as a blow at Mr. Greeley's endorsement by the Baltimore convention.

The gentlemen who lead in this new bolt are the original Cincinnati bolters. Among them, with the illustrious name we have mentioned above, are Jacob D. Cox, Oswald Ottendorfer, Judge Brinkerhoff, Wm. Collier Bryant, David A. Wells, and several others who made Chelcian all that it was, without whose support the nominations there would be regarded as one of the humerous incidents of the campaign, somewhat after the fashion of George Francis Train's self-made nomination and the nomination, by a couple dozen crazy women, of Victoria C. Woodhull. It is no longer a secret that these gentlemen are utterly disgusted with Mr. Greeley's candidacy—that they look upon his chances of success as the last straw of the rebellion that could beat the nation. They were snatched and defeated at Cincinnati, by the shrewd and astute management of the McClellans and the Cochrances in foisting, at the last moment, a candidate upon them who, as a reform candidate, becomes every day more and more ridiculous.

Mr. Adams was the choice of these gentlemen for the Presidency, but their aspirations were defeated by influences which they now see would make the administration of Mr. Greeley, if he should be elected, one of the most disgraceful and corrupt that has been devised by man.

The indications are that the ratification of the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention will be the grandest and most extensive held in this city, and care should be taken that all the details properly planned and carried out.

To do this, every man honored with a place on the sub-committee should perform the duty assigned him, and then there will be no idle class of even the slightest importance, with whom their abilities as judges will be easily recognized.

It is unfortunate that these gentlemen are utterly disgusted with Mr. Greeley's candidacy—that they look upon his chances of success as the last straw of the rebellion that could beat the nation. They were snatched and defeated at Cincinnati, by the shrewd and astute management of the McClellans and the Cochrances in foisting, at the last moment, a candidate upon them who, as a reform candidate, becomes every day more and more ridiculous.

What will the bolters do? The Tribune believes that they mean no恶意 to Mr. Greeley, but it writes in a gloomy, melancholy sort of way that is by no means encouraging to the supporters of the Chappauque. The party, which, although it may not win in 1872, would in 1874, or four years later, Mr. Greeley's nomination made the Cincinnati gathering aimless, and destroyed what its leaders considered its usefulness in the future. All of man in the land, was the last who should have been nominated. His selection killed its purpose in embryo, and rendered impossible the growth of the tree that it was hoped would throw its branches over all the land.

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The Tribune is evidently blind by its devotion to its former chief. All the gentlemen who have signed the call in question believe that Greeley's triumph in November would be the greatest disaster that could befall not only themselves but the entire country.

From the day of the nomination they have been sorely disappointed. William C. Bryant, who sympathized with the Cincinnati movement until it perpetrated the joke of nominating Mr. Greeley, has arrayed the Evening Post against him with a vigor and in a style that drives Mr. Greeley's organ to set it down among the journals that stand by the Administration. Carl Schurz has not opened his lips in defense or support of the nominations that as president of the Cincinnati Convention he helped to make, while Wells and others have already had several consultations, and at least one public meeting in open opposition and revolt against Greeley and Brown.

That such a consultation can result in any thing except a declaration of opposition to Mr. Greeley is a fact which is well known to those who are familiar with his usual shrewdness and astuteness, says: "His object is to forestall the action of the Democratic convention by putting a new ticket in the field with Adams for President and Greeley for Vice-President, and then claiming for its candidates a Democratic endorsement." The moral we derive from the Democratic disconent which is even now beginning to assert itself in advance of the meeting of the Democratic convention, which finds expression in such states as Delaware, among Democrats like the New York World; from the Liberal Republican dissatisfaction that creeps out in consultations like that which will be held this week, so that the Democracy should nominate the ex-Admiral to the office of Secretary of State.

The Cincinnati bolter element in the Democratic party, while not strong enough to make itself plain on the platform and in the newspapers except in a spasmic sort of a way, is still strong enough to defeat Mr. Greeley, or any other objectionable person who should be nominated against the manifest interests and the life-long principles of the party. This element is particularly strong in the country districts, beyond the reach of the daily newspapers, among men to whom politics is a matter of as much interest, concern and conviction as religion itself. The cities can be wheeled into this with comparative ease, but in the more honest and straightforward masses in the country it is to be found an element hard to convince, slow to change, devoted to principle, believing in platoons, and which will stand the pressure of the times.

In this case the strength of the party is in the one hand and the strength of the Democracy in the other. To ignore or attempt to shut them at pleasure is the extreme political folly.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

In our foreign dispatches this morning will be found all the news that has yet leaked out relative to the conference at Geneva. It will be seen that two meetings were held on Sunday, and that another meeting will take place to-day at 2:30 o'clock. All the members are present in the grand old city, and from the calls and courtesies that have taken place between them they would be the best of terms in a social point of view. We sincerely hope that this may not be the prelude to a series of diplomatic dinners and banquets over which it will be attempted to settle the grave diplomatic and international questions which the conference has not yet decided.

The tenor of the important dispatches which the telegraph mysteriously informs us have been received by the American representatives are unchanged in official circles here to be to the effect that our Government can in no possible contingency listen to any further appeals for concession; that we have gone as far as it is possible to go consistently with our honor and self-respect as a nation. If we may believe the dispatches to the London journals, Lord Torrington, at the afternoon meeting on Saturday, made a formal demand for a postponement until the question of indirect damages shall have been settled, to which our agent answered that we had no instructions from his Government. The question, we are told, is to be argued to-day.

The entire situation, as it is presented to us at home, is not satisfactory, but there is still some ground for hope. If England should insist upon an adjournment, of course, that ends the entire arbitration. That the arbitrators will meet again under the present treaty is hardly probable. If England has really made the adjournment proposition that the dispatches report she has, her bad faith and disregard of treaty stipulations cannot be too severely condemned. Much as we may regret it in the interest of peace and good will to the two great English-speaking nations, a settlement on any other basis than a friendly one will not be able still more to be delayed. If England has done its duty to withdraw from the conference, she has, of course, the right to do so, but her work is to be done. A similar action, setting aside the entire question of the date of the trial, will be taken by the Admiralty Commission when they expect that the Democratic will join in the work.

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